

S T O

6. Prohibition of fate.
If they should open a war, they foreclose the consumption
France must fall into by the *stop* of their wine and fairs, wholly
taken off by our two nations. *Temple.*
7. That which obstructs; obstacle; impediment.
The proud Duella, full of wrathful spite
And fierce disdain to be affronted fo,
Infore'd her purple beast with all her might,
That *stop* out of the way to overthrow. *Fairy Queen.*
On indeed they went: but O! not far;
A fatal *stop* travers'd their headlong course. *Daniel.*
Blessed be that God who can ruffs, *stops*, and hindrances in
my way, when I was attempting the commission of such a
fin. *Saath's Sermons.*
So melancholy a prospect should inspire us with zeal to op-
pose some *stop* to the rising torrent, and check this overflowing
of ungodliness. *Rogers.*
8. Instrument by which the sounds of wind music are regulated.
You would play upon me, you would seem to know my
stops; you would pluck out the heart of my mystery. *Shakspeare.*
Blest are those,
Whose blood and judgment are so well commingl'd,
That they are not a pipe for fortune's finger,
To sound what *stop* the please. *Shakspeare. Hamlet.*
The harp
Had work, and refted not; the solemn pipe,
And dulcimer, all organs of sweet *stop*. *Milt. Par. Loft.*
The found
Of instruments, that made melodious chime,
Was heard of harp and organ; and who mov'd
Their *stops*, and chords, was seen; his voliant touch
Infus'd through all proportions, low and high,
Fled, and purf'd transverse the resonant fugue. *Milton.*
A variety of strings may be observed on their harps, and of
stops on their tibiaz; which shews the little foundation that
of such writers have gone upon, who, from a short passage in
a classick author, have determined the precise shape of the an-
cient musical instruments, with the exact number of their pipes,
strings, and *stops*. *Adams on Italy.*
9. Regulation of musical chords by the fingers.
The further a string is strained, the less supertraining goeth
to a note; for it requireth good winding of a string before it
will make any note at all: and in the *stops* of lutes, the higher
they go, the less distance is between the frets. *Bacon.*
10. The act of applying the stops in music.
Th' organ-found a time survives the *stop*,
Before it doth the dying note give up. *Daniel's Civil War.*
11. A point in writing, by which sentences are distinguished.
Even the iron-pointed pen,
That notes the tragic doom of men,
Wet with tears fill'd from the eyes
Of the flinty definitions,
Would have learn'd a softer style,
And have been aghast to spoil
His life's sweet story by the hate
Of a cruel *stop* ill-plac'd. *Crashaw.*
- STOPCOCK. n. f.* [*stop* and *cock*.] A pipe made to let out
liquor, stopp'd by a turning cock.
No man could spit from him without it, but would drivel
like foam paralytick or fool; the tongue being as a *stopcock* to
the air, 'till upon its removal the spittle is driven away. *Grew.*
- STOPPAGE. n. f.* [from *stop*.] The act of stopping; the state
of being stopp'd.
The effects are a *stoppage* of circulation by too great a
weight upon the heart, and suffocation. *Arbutnot.*
The *stoppage* of a cough, or spitting, increases plague in
the stomach. *Flower on the Humours.*
- STOPPLE, or Stopper. n. f.* [from *stop*.] That by which any
hole or the mouth of any vessel is filled up.
Bottles ftinged, or carried in a wheel-barrow upon rough
ground, fill not fully, but leave some air; for if the liquor
come close to the *stopple*, it cannot flow. *Bacon.*
There were no *stopps* or *stopples* made for the ears, that any
loud or sharp noise might awaken it, as also a soft and gentle
murmur provoke it to sleep. *Ray on the Creation.*
- STOPRAXTREE. n. f.* [*Syrax*, Latin.]
1. A tree.
The flower consists of one leaf, shaped like a funnel, and
cut into several segments, out of whose flower-cup rises the
pintail, which is fixed like a nail in the forepart of the flower:
this afterwards becomes a roundish fleshy fruit, including one
or two seeds in hard shells. *Miller.*
2. A refulsant and odoriferous gum.
I yielded a pleasant odour like the best myrrh, as galbanum,
and sweet *splasax*. *Ecclesi xxiv. 15.*
- STORE. n. f.* [*stör*, in old Swedish and Runick, is *much*, and
is prefixed to other words to intend their signification; *stör*,
Danish; *stoor*, Mlandick, is *great*. The Teutonic dialects
nearest to English seem not to have retained this word.]
1. Large number; large quantity; plenty.
The ships are fraught with *store* of victuals, and good quan-
tity of treasure. *Bacon.*

S T O

- None yet, but *store* hereafter from the earth
Up higher like aereal vapours flew,
Of all things transitory and vain, when fin
With vanity had fill'd the works of men. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
Jove, grant me length of life, and years good *store*
Heap on my bended back. *Drayden's Juvenal.*
2. A stock accumulated; a supply hoarded.
We liv'd
Supine amidst our flowing *store*,
We slep'd securely, and we dreamt of more. *Drayden.*
Thee, goddess, thee, Britannia's ille adores:
How has the oft exhauſted all her *stores*,
How oft in fields of death thy preference sought?
Nor thinks the mighty prize too dearly bought. *Addison.*
Their minds are richly fraught
With philoſophick *stores*. *Thomson.*
3. The ſtate of being accumulated; hoarded.
Is not this laid up in *store* with me, and ſealed up among
my treaſures? *Deut. xxxix. 34.*
Divine Cecilia came,
Inventress of the vocal frame:
The ſweet enthralſt from her ſacred *store*
Enlarg'd the former narrow bounds,
And added length to ſolemn ſounds. *Drayden.*
4. Storehouse; magazine.
Sulphurous and nitrous foam,
Concocted and aduſted, they reduc'd
To blackeſt grain, and into *store* convey'd. *Milton.*
STORE. adj. Hoarded; laid up; accumulated.
What floods of treasure have flow'd into Europe by that
action, fo that the treaſure of Chriſtendom is raiſed five twenty
times told: of this treasure the gold was accumulate and *store*
treasure; but the ſilver is ſtill growing. *Bacon's Holy War.*
- To *STORE. v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To furniſh; to replenish.
Wiſe Plato ſaid the world with men was *ſtor'd*,
That ſuccour each to other might afford;
Her face with thouſand beauties bleſt;
Her mind with thouſand virtues *ſtor'd*;
Her pow'r with boundleſs joy conſent,
Her perſon only not adord'. *Priſt.*
2. To ſtock againſt a future time.
Some were of opinion that it were beſt to ſtay where they
were, until more ad and ſtore of victuals were come; but
others ſaid the enemy were but barely *ſtor'd* with victuals, and
therefore could not long hold out. *Knolle's Hiſt. of the Turks.*
One having *ſtor'd* a pond of four acres with carps, tench,
and other fiſh, and only put in two ſmall pikes, at ſeven years
end, upon the draught, not one fiſh was left, but the two
pikes grown to an exceſſive bigneſs. *Hale.*
The mind reflects on its own operations about the ideas
got by ſenſation, and thereby *ſtores* itſelf with a new ſet of
ideas, which I call ideas of reflection. *Locke.*
- To *store* the veſſel let the care be mine,
With water from the rocks and roſy wine, *Pope's Odeſſy.*
And life-ſuſtaining bread.
3. To lay up; to hoard.
Let the main part of the corn be a common ſtock, laid in
and *ſtor'd* up, and then delivered out in proportion. *Bacon.*
STOREHOUSE. n. f. [*ſtore* and *houſe*.] Magazine; treaſury;
place in which things are hoarded and repoſited againſt a fu-
ture time.
By us it is willingly confeſſed, that the Scripture of God is
a *ſtorehouſe* abounding with ineffimable treasures of wiſdom
and knowledge, in many kinds over and above things of this
kind barely neceſſary. *Halker.*
- They greatly joyed merry tales to feign,
Of which a *ſtorehouſe* did with her remain. *Fairy Queen.*
Suffer us to famiſh, and their *ſtorehouſes* cram'd with
grain! *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
- Joſeph opened all the *ſtorehouſes*, and fold unto the Egyp-
tians. *Gen. xli. 56.*
- To theſe high powers a *ſtorehouſe* doth pertain,
Where they all arts and general reaſons lay,
Which in the ſoul, ev'n after death, remain,
And no Lethæan flood can waſh away.
My heart hath been a *ſtorehouſe* long of things
And ſayings laid up, portending ſtrange events. *Parad. Ret.*
The image of God was reſplendent in man's practical
underſtanding, namely that *ſtorehouſe* of the ſoul, in which
are treaſured up the rules of action and the ſeeds of morality. *South's Sermons.*
- As many different founds as can be made by ſingle articu-
lations, ſo many letters there are in the *ſtorehouſe* of nature. *Hall.*
STORE. n. f. [from *ſtore*.] One who lays up.
STORED. adj. [from *ſtore*.] Adorned with hiſtorical pictures
Let my due feſt never fail
To walk the ſtudious cloiſters pale,
And love the high embow'd roof,
With antique pillar maſſy proof,
And *ſtor'd* windows richly dight,
Caſting a dim religious light. *Milton.*

STO

- Some greedy minion or imperious wife,
The trophy'd arches, *fiery* d' halls invade. *Pope.*
- STORM.** *n. f.* [*procyon*, Saxon.] A bird of passage famous for the regularity of its departure.
- Its beak and legs are all red and red; it feeds upon serpents, frogs, and infects: its plumage would be quite white, were not the extremity of its wings, and also some part of its head and thighs black: it fits for thirty days and lays but four eggs. Formerly they would not eat the *fiork*; but at present it is much esteemed for the deliciousness of its flesh: they go away in the middle of August, and return in spring. *Calmat.*
- The *fiork* lies in the heaven knoweth her appointed times. *Jer.*
- STORM-BELL.** *n. f.* An herb. *Antisynth.*
- STORM.** *n. f.* [*storm*, Welsh; *procyon*, Saxon; *storm*, Dutch; *formis*, Italian.]
1. A tempest; a commotion of the elements.
O turn thy rudder hitherward a while,
Here may thy *storm*-beak vefsel safely ride. *Spenser.*
We hear this fearful tempest fmg,
Yet seek no shelter to avoid the *storm*. *Shakespeare.*
Then the uplays, mindless the while
Herefelt, though fairest unsupported flower,
From her best prop to far and *storm* to give. *Milton.*
Sulphurous hail both after us in *form*. *Milton.*
Then slay my child! *fiorns* beat and rolls the main;
Oh, beat those *fiorns* and roll the seas in vain. *Pope.*
 2. Assault on a fortified place.
How by *fiorm* the walls were won,
Or how the victor sack'd and burnt the town. *Dryden.*
 3. Commotion; sedition; tumult; clamour; battle.
Whilst I in Ireland nourish a mighty band,
I will stir up in England some black *fiorm*. *Shakespeare.*
Her sister
Began to scold and raise up such a *fiorm*,
That mortal ears might hardly endure the din. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Affliction; calamity; distress.
 5. Violence; vehemence; tumultuous force.
As oft as we are delivered from those either imminent or present calamities, against the *fiorm* and tempest whereof we all instantly craved favour from above, let it be a question what we should render unto God for his blessings, universally, sensibly, and extraordinarily bestowed. *Hooker.*
- To STORM.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attack by open force.
From ploughs and harrows sent to seek renown,
They fight in fields, and *fiorm* the shaken town. *Dryden.*
There the brazen tow'r was *fiorm'd* of old,
When Jove descended in almighty gold. *Pope.*
- To STORM.** *v. n.*
1. To raise tempests.
So now he *fiorms* with many a sturdy floure,
So now his blustering blast each coast doth scour. *Spenser.*
2. To rage; to fume; to be loudly angry.
Hoarse, and all in rage,
As mock'd they *fiorm*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
When you return, the master *fiorms*, the lady scolds, *Swift.*
While thus they rail, and scold, and *fiorm*,
It passes but for common form. *Swift.*
- STORMY.** *adj.* [from *fiorm*.]
1. Tempestuous.
Bellowing clouds burst with a *fiormy* found,
And with an armed winter strew the ground. *Addison's Italy.*
The tender apples from their parents rent
By *fiormy* shocks, must not neglected lie. *Philips.*
 2. Violent; passionate.
The *fiormy* sultan rages at his stay. *Irene.*
- STORY.** *n. f.* [*procyon*, Saxon; *fiorie*, Dutch; *fioria*, Italian; *isocia*.]
1. History; account of things past.
The fable of the dividing of the world between the three sons of Saturn, arose from the true *fiory* of the dividing of the earth between the three brethren the sons of Noah. *Raleigh.*
Thce I have heard relating what was done
Ere my remembrance: now hear me relate
My *fiory* which perhaps thou hast not heard. *Milton.*
To king Artaxerxes, thy servants Rathamnus the *fiory*-
writer, and Smellius the scribe. *Edw. ii. 17.*
 2. The four great monarchies make the subject of ancient *fiory*, and are related by the Greek and Latin authors. *Temple.*
Governments that once made such a noise, as founded upon the deepest counfels and the strongest force; yet by some slight miscarriage which let in ruin upon them, are now so utterly extinct, that nothing remains of them but a name; nor are there the least traces of them to be found but only in *fiory*. *South's Sermons.*
 2. Small tale; petty narrative; account of a single incident.
In the road between Bern and Soleurre, a monument erected by the republick of Bern, tells us the *fiory* of an Englishman not to be met with in any of our own writers. *Addison.*
 3. An idle or trifling tale; a petty fiction.
These flaws and flarts, would well become
A woman's *fiory* at a winter's fire,
Authoris'd by her grandame. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

S T C

- This scene had some bold Greek or British bard
Beheld of old, what *stories* had we heard
Of fairies, satyrs, and the nymphs their dames,
Their feasts, their revels, and their am'rous flames. *Denham.*
My maid left on the table one of her *story*-books, which I
found full of strange impertinence, of poor servants who came
to be ladies. *Swift.*
4. [*story*, place, Saxon.] A floor; a flight of rooms.
Avoid enormous heights of seven *stories*, as well as irre-
gular forms, and the contrary fault of low diffident fronts.
Wotton.
Sonnets or elegies to Chloris,
Might raise a house about two *stories*;
A lyric ode wou'd date; a catch
Wou'd tile; — an epigram wou'd darch, *Swift.*
To *STORY*, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To tell in history; to relate.
How worthy he is, I will leave to appear hereafter, rather
than *story* him in his own hearing. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
This not vain or fabulous
What the sage poets, taught by th' heavenly muse,
Story'd of old in high immortal verse,
Of dire chimera's and enchanted isles, *Milton.*
And rifted rocks; whose entrance leads to hell;
It is *story'd* of the brazen Colossus, in the island of Rhodes,
that it was seventy cubits high; the thumbs of it being so big,
that no man could grasp one of them about with both his arms.
Wilkins.
Recite them, nor in erring pity fear,
To wound with *story'd* griefs the filial ear. *Pope.*
2. To range one under another.
Because all the parts of an undisturbed fluid are of equal
gravity, or gradually placed or *story'd* according to the difference
of it; any concretion that can be supposed to be natu-
rally and mechanically made in such a fluid, must have a like
structure of its several parts; that is, either be all over of a
similar gravity, or have the more ponderous parts nearer to
its basis. *Bentley's Sermons.*
STORYTELLER. n. f. [*story* and *tell*.] One who relates tales;
An historian. In contempt.
In such a future all would seek a share,
And every fool will fancy he is there;
Old *storytellers* too must pine and die,
To see their antiquated wit laid by;
Like her, who mis'd her name in a lampoon,
And griev'd to find herself decay'd so soon. *Dryden.*
Company will be no longer pepper'd with dull, dry, tedious
storytellers. *Swift's Polite Conversation.*
STOVE. n. f. [*Stoa*, *Islandick*, a fire place; *propoa*, Saxon;
efuue, French; *stove*, Dutch.]
1. A hot house; a place artificially made warm.
Fishermen who make holes in the ice, to dip up fish
with their nets as resort thither for breathing, light on swallows
congealed in clods, of a slimy substance, and carrying them
home to their *stoves*, the warmth recovereth them to life and
flight. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
The heat which arises out of the lesser spiracles brings forth
nitre and sulphur; some of which it affixes to the tops and
sides of the grotto's, which are usually so hot as to serve for
natural *stove*, or sweating vaults. *Woodward.*
The most proper place for unction is a *stove*. *Wifeman.*
2. A place in which fire is made, and by which heat is commu-
nicated.
If the season prove exceeding piercing, in your great house
kindle some charcoal; and when they have done smoking,
put them into a hole sunk a little into the floor, about the
middle of it. This is the safest *stove*. *Bovelin.*
To *STOVE v. a.* [from the noun.] To keep warm in a house
artificially heated.
For December, January, and the latter part of November,
take such things as are green all winter; orange trees, lemon
trees, and myrtles, if they be *stowed*; and sweet marjoram
warm set. *Bacon.*
To *STOUND. v. n.* [*stunde*, I grieved, *Islandick*.]
1. To be in pain or sorrow. Out of use.
2. For *stund*.
STOUND. n. f. [from the verb.]
1. Sorrow; grief; mishap. Out of use. The Scots retain it.
Begin and end the bitter painful *stounds*,
I less than that I fear. *Fair, Queen.*
The fox his copmate found,
To whom complaining his unhappy *stounds*,
He with him far'd, — how better chance to find. *Hubbard.*
2. Astonishment; amazement.
Thus we flood as in a *stound*,
And wet with tears, like dew, the ground. *Gay.*
3. Hour; times; season. *Spenser.*
STOUR. n. f. [*stur*, Runick, a battle; *propoa*, Saxon, to dis-
turb.] Assault; incursion; tumult. Obsolete.
And he that narrow'd hell with heavy *stour*,
The faulty souls from thence brought to his heavenly bowr.
Fairy Queen.
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